

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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May 20, 1944

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON DIRECTORS PROGRAM

OPA-WFA Industry Committees Called for Meetings before and after N.C.A. Spring Sessions

The Spring meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington on May 25 and 26, preceded by a meeting of the Administrative Council on May 24.

Representatives of the government agencies handling the phases of the war program that are of chief and direct interest to the canning industry will speak at the two-day meeting. Among the speakers will be—

Jean F. Carroll, Director, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration.

Carl N. Lovegren, Head, Processed Fruit and Vegetable Section, Food Price Division, OPA.

Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Lee Marshall, Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration.

John E. Dodds, Chief, Processed Marketing Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, WFA.

Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, Deputy Director for Supply, Office of Distribution, WFA.

Maurice Brenner, Chief, Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, WFA.

George W. Hill, Chief, Program Branch, Office of Labor, WFA.

Col. C. S. Urwiller, Assistant Director, Prisoners of War Division, Office of Provost Marshal General.

Brig. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg, Office of the Quartermaster General.

William E. Vaughn, Consultant, Office of the Quartermaster General.

These addresses and the report to be presented by Howard T. Cumming, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Planning for 1944 Production, will furnish the basis for a general discussion of the industry's situation and for such action as the Board may deem appropriate.

Meetings of various advisory committees appointed by the WFA and OPA have been called by these agencies as follows: Fruit and Vegetable Can-

ning Industry Advisory Committees, Tuesday, May 23; Non-seasonal Canning Industry Advisory Committee, May 27; Tree Fruit Committee, May 27; Spinach Committee, May 29; Asparagus Committee, May 30. These meetings, of course, will be independent of the Association meetings, but together with them will afford opportunity for industry and government representatives to discuss both immediate and future problems.

SUGAR QUOTA IS RAISED

For Second Quarter OPA Allows 80% of 1941 instead of Present 70%

Sugar rations for industrial users were increased May 18 for the second quarter of this year to 80 per cent of their consumption in the second quarter of 1941, as compared with the present 70 per cent.

The order, accomplished in Amendment 19 to Ration Order No. 3, issued by the Office of Price Administration, applies, among other items, to:

Canned and bottled foods (not included in other items), and table syrup.

Condensed milk in containers of one gallon or less, cheese, other dairy products not specifically provided for elsewhere, frozen eggs, and sugared egg yolks.

Bottled beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic), flavoring and coloring extracts, fountain syrups, drink mixes, brandied fruits, maraschino cherries, fountain fruits, pickled fruits and vegetables and relishes.

Dehydrated and dried soup and soup mixes.

Text of Amendment 19 to Ration Order No. 3 follows:

Revised Ration Order 3 is amended in the following respect:

Section 1407.86d is added to read as follows:

§ 1407.86d Increased allotments for certain other industrial users for the period beginning April 1, 1944. (a) An industrial user who has established a base-period use in Classes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, or 17 of § 1407.92 (a) may apply to the Board for an increase in his allotment for the period beginning April 1, 1944, for each such class of products or use.

(b) Application must be made prior
(Concluded on page 8224)

OPA PLANS NEW TYPE OF BASIC PRICE REGULATION

Common Denominators of Price Control Will Be Condensed into a Single Document

The Office of Price Administration, during the last two years, has issued a great many regulations establishing ceiling prices for various food products. Each regulation contained certain requirements that were substantially the same in all food price regulations. Each time a regulation was issued, and, in fact, each time an amendment to a regulation was published, it was necessary to repeat these various provisions that were common to all regulations. Consequently, the part of a new regulation or an amendment that was of specific interest to a canner was frequently buried in a lot of "boiler plate" provisions.

OPA has adopted a new policy with respect to the publishing of these basic price regulation requirements. A new regulation known as "Food Products Regulation No. 1" is to be issued, and, as explained May 17 at a meeting in the OPA offices attended by representatives of the Association, its purpose is to gather into a single document the provisions most commonly used in fixing maximum prices for certain food products in sales by processors, repackers, primary distributors and intermediate sellers (but not wholesalers or retailers).

Taken by itself, the regulation names no maximum prices. These are to be printed in separate documents which will be issued as "supplements" to the regulation. For example, the basic maximum prices for canned grapefruit juice will be set forth in a separate supplement which contains the provisions which apply only to packed citrus products. It is only the more general provisions, applicable to a number of commodities, which are collected in Food Products Regulation No. 1. Compliance with maximum prices, it is expected, will be made easier by this standardization of generally applicable provisions and by including them in a single document rather than in many separate regulations.

Moreover, the provisions of FPR No. 1 will apply to particular food products only as they become parts of

the supplements. Thus, for example, whether or not Section 1.5 (*Meaning of "primary distributor"*) becomes a part of a particular supplement depends upon whether Section 1.5 is stated in that supplement to be part of it. Not all the sections of the regulation will apply to every supplement, and when particular sections are not listed in a supplement, they are to be disregarded for the purposes of that supplement.

This basic regulation will contain, for example—

General definitions;

Methods for calculating maximum prices for products in new container types or sizes;

Procedure for the authorization of maximum prices to individuals;

Method for calculating uniform prices where the processor or repacker has more than one factory;

Methods for calculating uniform delivered prices where processor or repacker has customarily been selling on an f.o.b. shipping point basis;

Special packing expenses which may be reflected in maximum prices for sales to government procurement agencies;

Maintenance of customary discounts and allowances;

Restrictions on sales to primary distributors;

Methods for handling storage;

Export sales;

Notification of new maximum prices;

Records that must be kept;

Reports that must be made;

and a great many other provisions that will apply to practically all of the pricing methods set forth for the various food products.

The maximum prices for individual products or groups of products will be set forth in supplementary regulations. Any supplements to Food Products Regulation No. 1 will give the maximum prices or the method for calculating the maximum prices for the product or products treated by this supplement only. The basic requirements will not be repeated in the supplement but reference will be made to the appropriate section of FPR No. 1, except in a few cases where the basic requirement may not be applicable. In such cases the supplement will carry the requirement as it applies specifically to the product or products covered by that supplement.

In cases where a supplementary regulation covers a group of products, schedules may be issued giving the maximum prices for each product separately.

This standardization for the handling of many of the basic pricing problems should simplify the canner's problem in a number of respects. Furthermore, since all of these basic requirements or

methods will be published in one regulation, it should make easier the interpretation of the price regulations that are issued in the future.

Potash Allocations to Increase

The War Production Board announced May 15 that, as result of increased production, allocations of potash in the form of high grade muriate salts for agricultural use in the 10 months from June, 1944, through March, 1945, will be 30 per cent larger than those from June, 1943, through March, 1944. Requests for allocations still exceed the supply, Chemicals Bureau officials said.

HOME CANNING CAUTION

USDA Warns Housewives against "Open Kettle" and "Oven" Methods

Although the U. S. Department of Agriculture is urging everybody who can do so to preserve surplus Victory Garden products, two methods of home canning are not advocated by canning specialists. The warning has been issued by USDA against the "open kettle" method, and the "oven" method in the following statement, for release May 21.

"Many housewives have tried oven canning, believing the jars were processed at temperatures higher than boiling, because the oven thermometer recorded a high temperature. But the canning specialists say that the food in the jars stays at about boiling point, so that harmful bacteria in vegetables are not killed. Even for fruits and tomatoes which can be adequately processed at 212° F., oven canning is not a good method. Oven canning has caused serious accidents to persons and property. When jars seal during processing, steam builds up inside the jars and they may explode. The oven door may fly off—glass may fly out—the worker may be seriously hurt—the stove and kitchen wrecked—and food and effort wasted.

"Open kettle canning is wasteful for fruits and tomatoes. When canned this way, food is cooked in an ordinary kettle, then packed into hot jars and sealed. Bacteria can get into jars when food is transferred from kettle to jar, and may cause the food to spoil. Open kettle canning is dangerous for vegetables because they may contain types of bacteria destroyed only by far more thorough and intense heating.

"The canning specialists recommend preheating food and packing hot into jars, then processing fruits, tomatoes, and pickled vegetables in a water bath canner, and vegetables other than tomatoes in a steam pressure canner."

SUGAR QUOTA IS RAISED

(Concluded from page 8223)

to June 15, 1944, on OPA Form R-315. The Board shall grant the increase requested in the application. However, the increase in allotment granted to the industrial user for any such class of products or use must not exceed 10 per cent of the amount of his sugar base for the second quarterly period for that class.

This amendment shall become effective May 22, 1944.

Home Canning Sugar Allotment

The Office of Price Administration has modified its sugar-for-home-canning program by directing its district offices to set up two periods in which consumers may apply for their 1944 home-canning allotment.

The change limits the amount consumers may obtain in the first period to 10 pounds per person, but the maximum amount of the home-canning ration for the season remains unchanged at 25 pounds, five pounds of which are available by use of Sugar Stamp 40 from War Ration Book 4.

In the second period, all consumers who need additional rations may obtain an additional amount not to exceed, with the amount granted in the first period, a total of 20 pounds per person.

Sugar Prospect Report

An industry report on sugar, molasses, and confectionery, released May 20 by the Department of Commerce, analyzes the current situation and assembles the information available on these commodities up to a date shortly before its issue.

Copies of the Sugar Industry Report can be obtained by writing the Publications Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or the several Field Offices of the Department of Commerce.

Priorities for Farm Supplies

Amendments have been made to Priorities Regulation 10 to aid farmers in obtaining available supplies necessary for farm operation, the War Production Board has announced. The amendments expand the list of items affected, and raise the priority of certificates covering those items from AA-5 to AA-2X, with the exception of a few building materials.

Under the terms of the amended regulation, dealers are required to give farmers preference in the purchase of all listed items, upon written certification by the farmer that the supplies

covered by the order "are needed now and will be used for other than household purposes in the operation of a farm." Such certification will carry the priority of AA-2X.

Wholesale Inventory Factor

The processed foods wholesale inventory factor for the reporting period beginning June 4 and ending July 1, will be three, the Office of Price Administration announces in issuing Amendment 12 to Second Revised Supplement 1 to Revised RO 13.

OPA Corrects Pickle Listing

The Office of Price Administration on May 12 issued a correction to Amendment 20 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 which makes changes in the listing for pickles.

As published in the *Federal Register* for May 13, the OPA correction is as follows:

The collation to Maximum Price Regulation No. 306, including Amendment 20 which was issued December 16, 1943, is corrected in the following respects:

In the list of vegetables in Group I in § 1341.585 (a) the phrase "(packed from fresh stock)" is added after the item "Pickles" so that the listing will read "Pickles (packed from fresh stock)", and the item "Fresh cucumbers" is deleted therefrom.

The correction to Maximum Price Regulation No. 306, including Amendment 20, shall become effective as of December 22, 1943.

Frozen Pacific Fish Reduced

Reductions in ceiling prices for frozen Pacific Coast fish averaging about 20 per cent below current prices at all levels, have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. This is one of four changes made in Amendment No. 18 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 364, which became effective May 20.

The processors' prices established in this action are based on and follow recent seasonal reduction of producer and wholesale ceiling prices for fresh fish.

The reductions in processors' prices amount to $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound for filets.

Some examples of processors' ceiling prices included in the new amendment are as follows: Petrale sole filets, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; other sole filets, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents; true cod filets, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Fresh Fish Mark-ups Reduced

The mark-ups to be used by retailers in determining their ceiling prices on North Atlantic and Pacific fresh fish and seafood items are being lowered by an average of 1 cent per pound on many species, the Office of Price Administration announced May 14.

This action, effective May 25, follows the seasonal reduction of wholesale ceiling prices on these items and will result in lower prices to consumers during the "summer" schedule of OPA fresh fish and seafood prices—May through September—of from 2 to 5 cents per pound, it was stated.

Phillips Succeeds Houston as Rationing Administrator

Administrator Chester Bowles has announced the resignation of Colonel Bryan Houston as Deputy Administrator for Rationing and the appointment of Charles F. Phillips as his successor, both changes effective May 15.

With the stepping up of America's military efforts in both the Far East and in Europe, the War Department informed Administrator Bowles that Colonel Houston is now urgently needed for military duty. He is a member of the General Staff.

Colonel Houston came to OPA on loan from the Army on November 1, 1943, as Deputy Administrator for Rationing, succeeding Paul M. O'Leary, who resigned on October 1.

Mr. Phillips has been Director of the Automotive Supply Rationing Division since June 22, 1942. As Associate Price Executive of the Rubber and Rubber Products Section in December, 1941, he took a leading part in developing OPA's first rationing program, tires. He is widely known throughout the OPA organization.

To Ration Pickled Fruits

Pickled, spiced and brandied fruits will be returned to the list of rationed processed foods at the beginning of the July ration period instead of the June period, as was first announced, the Office of Price Administration said May 15.

They were removed from rationing last December to enable the trade to dispose of stocks on hand when rationing started. This has been accomplished by most dealers but it was thought wise by OPA to give the trade a final notice of the plan to reinstate these items so that any remaining scattered stocks could be moved out before July 1.

PRICING OF NEW ITEMS

Amendment to GMPR Specifies Method of Using "Comparable" Product

Several changes in methods of determining maximum prices for new kinds of merchandise under the General Maximum Price Regulation have been announced by the Office of Price Administration, in issuing Amendment No. 61 to GMPR, effective June 1.

The amendment does not affect the basic pricing method used under Section 2 of GMPR, by means of which the seller takes as his ceiling price the highest price at which he or his competitor delivered or offered the same or a similar item in March, 1942. What is affected is the second pricing method, which a seller uses when neither he nor his competitor sold or offered to sell the same or a similar commodity. Under this method, he refers to a "comparable" commodity for the purpose of securing a mark-up. Using his cost for the commodity he is pricing, applying the mark-up taken from the "comparable" commodity, he arrives at a ceiling price.

By making the standards of comparability more exact and relating them more closely to current operations, rather than to operations during the March, 1942, base period, OPA said that it expects to make the pricing of new merchandise easier for the seller and more readily enforceable by the agency.

For producers or manufacturers, the "most comparable commodity" must meet these tests:

1. It must belong to the narrowest trade category that also includes the commodity being priced.
2. It must have a current unit direct cost varying from that of the commodity being priced by not more than 25 per cent of the latter cost.
3. It must be currently produced by the seller or, if he is not currently producing a comparable commodity, it must have been produced by him within the 12 months preceding his use of this pricing method.

Where more than one commodity meets all of the above tests, the one selected must be the one with a current direct cost nearest to the current direct cost of the new commodity.

Orders previously issued under GMPR remain in force. It is not necessary for sellers to apply for new maximum prices if they have already priced in accordance with the regulation or have had their prices established by special order.

Forms used for reporting prices computed by use of the automatic formula have been revised to bring them into

agreement with the new criteria and with other changes in the regulation, and may be obtained from OPA field offices.

SIX NEW PRODUCTS ADDED TO GLASS, CLOSURE LIST

Includes Chicken, Turkey a la King and Boned, Egg Noodles, Meat Loaf, Clam Broth, Soup Mix

Six food products which formerly were not permitted the use of glass containers and metal closures may now be packed in that manner under terms of Supplementary Order L-103-b, as amended May 15 by the War Production Board. The six products are: Chicken and turkey a la king, chicken and turkey egg noodles, boned turkey, meat loaf, clam broth, and soup mix, whether dehydrated or paste. In Schedule I of the amended order clarification is made of what constitutes mixed vegetables so as to make the definition conform to that contained in Order M-81. The new statement covering this product, as shown in the amended order, is as follows:

Mixtures of vegetables (except succotash, and peas and carrots) 90 per cent of this mixture by drained weight must consist of vegetables listed in this schedule, celery and onions: *Provided*, That the combination, by drained weight, shall consist of not more than 60 per cent of any one vegetable; and *Provided further*, That no vegetable may be packed under this item until the packer has packed and set aside his full quota for that vegetable as established pursuant to Food Distribution Order No. 22 and orders supplementary thereto.

Following is a table showing the quotas of glass and closure materials permitted the six new products that now come under the order. These quotas should be inserted in the proper sequence in Schedule I of Order L-103-b, original text of which was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 8.

Ceilings for Sales of 6-oz. and 14½-oz. Evaporated Milk Cans Raised

Ceiling prices covering sales of cans for evaporated milk in the 6- and 14½-ounce sizes have been increased 8 and 6 per cent respectively by the Office of Price Administration. This is accomplished by Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 350, which became effective May 15.

The new ceilings are based on complete cost information from 1939 to 1943 and complete financial information since 1936. Even with the increase, the industry as a whole will take a loss on the 6- and 14½-ounce size milk cans, OPA said. However, for a number of years before the war, the industry took a loss on these two lines while earning a profit on total operations. Since 1939 the loss has more than doubled. The new ceilings will cut the loss to approximately that which the industry took in 1939, OPA added.

The ceilings were not changed for the one-gallon size can, as the present price appears to be adequate, OPA said.

In Territory No. 1 (East of the Rockies), the base prices of the standard 6-ounce (2½" x 2½") can are raised 53 cents per thousand above the March, 1942, base prices and in the case of the standard 14½-ounce can (2 15/16" x 3 15/16") 57 cents per thousand.

For the 2½" x 2½" inch variation of the 6-ounce can, an upward adjustment of 12 cents per thousand cans is made over the new base price for the standard 6-ounce can, the 12 cents representing the higher material cost for the larger can.

In the remainder of the country and Alaska, maximum prices for the 6- and 14½-ounce cans are raised to reflect the increase in Territory No. 1 and customary freight differentials on tin plate.

Amendment No. 2 also provides for OPA establishment of maximum prices on cans not specifically listed by sizes in the regulation.

Dr. Hazel Stiebeling Named Chief of Nutrition Bureau

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has appointed Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling to succeed Dr. Henry C. Sherman as Chief of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The appointment will take effect June 30, when Dr. Sherman will return to Columbia University to resume his duties as Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Stiebeling came to the Bureau of Home Economics in 1930. For many years she headed the work in food economics. In September, 1942, Dr. Stiebeling was appointed assistant chief of the Bureau. In 1943 she was granted the Borden Award for her contributions to the knowledge of dietary habits in the United States.

Indiana Technicians' School

The Indiana Technicians' School at Purdue University will be held in July this year instead of June as in former years, it is announced by the Indiana Canners Association. It is intended to have a full two weeks' course beginning on July 10 and continuing through July 21. The customary course in mold counting will be given and, in addition, the method of determining "rot fragments."

Missouri Association Officers

The 1943 officers of the North Missouri Canners Association have been reinstated for 1944. They are: President: James Brown, Odessa; Vice President: Byron Jones, Galt; and Secretary: Pete Taylor, Trenton.

| Product | Calendar year packing quota glass | Calendar year packing quota closures | Closure material | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| | | | Tinplate | Blackplate |
| 19a. Chicken and turkey a la king, containing not less than 20 per cent meat and skin; skin and giblets not to exceed natural proportions. | 100% 1943..... | 100% 1943..... | X | |
| 40b. Chicken and turkey egg noodles, containing not less than 12 per cent meat and skin, skin and giblets not to exceed natural proportions. | 100% 1943..... | 100% 1943..... | X | |
| 49c. Turkey, boned..... | 100% 1943..... | 100% 1943..... | X | |
| 56a. Meat loaf containing not less than 90 per cent meat, by uncooked weight and no added water. When packed as a chopped product, meat loaf may contain not more than 10 per cent of the following ingredients: cereal, whole milk, eggs and seasonings. | 100% 1943..... | 100% 1943..... | X | |
| 60a. Clam broth..... | 100% of 1943..... | 100% of 1943..... | X | |
| 62. Soup mix, dehydrated and paste..... | 100% of 1943..... | 100% of 1943..... | X | |

USED CAN REGULATION

New Provisions for Tin Recovery are Made in Amended WPB Order

Smelters engaged in the recovery of tin were included in the list of plants that may accept delivery of used tin cans by the recent action of the War Production Board amending Conservation Order M-325, governing salvage of tinned and detinned scrap.

The amended order provides that no person shall deliver or accept delivery of used tin cans except where delivery is made to or for the account of a municipal department or agency, an official salvage committee, a shredding or detinning plant, a plant engaged in the precipitation of copper, a smelter engaged in the recovery of tin, or a

person regularly engaged in the collection of rubbish or trash.

Permission to acquire used tin cans may be granted to other persons by WPB upon such terms and conditions as it may impose. Application for such permission should be made on Form WPB-2825.

Provision for delivery of any segregated used tin cans collected in any municipality with a population of at least 25,000 in States listed in the Order M-325 to plants engaged in the precipitation of copper is eliminated. Such used tin cans must be delivered to or for the account of a detinning plant, according to the amended order. Because a new detinning plant in Birmingham, Alabama, can handle used tin cans in the southern area, this provision is extended to municipalities of

more than 25,000 population in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont.

The order previously had applied this provision for delivery of used tin cans to municipalities of more than 25,000 population in the following States: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York (other than New York City); Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

The amended order cancels, as of June 1, all authorizations to employ used tin cans or tin scrap for the making of bottle crowns. Such authorizations were made under Order M-72-a, and continued in Order M-325 when the former was revoked. New authorizations under Order M-325 as amended, may be applied for.

Schedule C is eliminated in the amended order. The order previously provided that, except with specific permission of WPB, no person producing detinned scrap at a plant situated in any of the States listed in Schedule C could deliver such scrap except to or for the account of a plant engaged in the precipitation of copper. These States were Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Amendment Clarifies Provisions of Conservation Order M-81

Conservation Order M-81 was clarified by the amendment issued May 16 and which was referred to in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. The provisions of this amendment that are of particular interest to canners are the following:

Section (h) was added to read as follows: "Restrictions on food packing. The foods listed in Schedules I and II are limited to those which are intended and suitable for human consumption. Canning of foods for animals and pets is not permitted."

Fibre cans with ends made of waste are exempt from the provisions of the order.

Section (p) under Miscellaneous was added to read as follows: "Appeals.

Appeals from this order shall be filed by addressing a letter to the War Production Board, Containers Division, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: M-81.

"The letter of appeal need not follow any particular form. It should state informally, but completely, the particular provision appealed from, the precise relief desired, the reasons why denial of the appeal would result in undue and excessive hardship, and such other statistical and narrative information as may be pertinent."

The amendment made changes in the packing quotas as listed in the following table. These should be substituted for the same items as shown in Schedule I of Order M-81, as reproduced in the LETTER for January 3.

| Product | Packing quota | Can sizes | Can materials | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | Body | Ends |
| 3. Apricots. Whole apricots may be packed only when fully ripe and not less than 10 or more than 18 to the pound. | Unlimited. | 2½-10. | 1.50 tin. | 1.50 tin. |
| 13. Orange juice. | Unlimited. | 2-3 cyl-10. | 1.25 tin. | 1.25 tin. |
| 14. Orange-grapefruit juice blended (50% orange-50% grapefruit). | Unlimited. | 2-3 cyl-10. | 1.25 tin. | 1.25 tin. |
| 28. Carrots. Whole carrots not to be packed. | 200% 1942. | 2-2½-10. | 1.25 tin. | CTB. |
| 30. Peas and carrots—fresh green peas only. Carrots not to exceed 40 percent of total drained weight. Frozen carrots may be used. No vegetable may be packed under this item until the packer has packed and set aside his full quota for that vegetable as established pursuant to Food Distribution Order No. 22 and orders supplementary thereto. | Unlimited. | 2-2½-10. | 1.25 tin. | CTB. |
| 32. Mixtures of vegetables (except succotash, and peas and carrots): 90% of this mixture by drained weight must consist of the following: Vegetables listed in this schedule, celery and onions. Provided, that the combination by drained weight shall not contain more than 60% of any one vegetable. Provided further, that no vegetable may be packed under this item until the packer has packed and set aside his full quota for that vegetable as established pursuant to Food Distribution Order No. 22 and orders supplementary thereto. | | | | |
| a. Without tomatoes. | Unlimited. | 2-2 vacuum (307 x 306)-2½-10. | 1.25 tin. | CTB. |
| b. With tomatoes. | Unlimited. | 2-2 vacuum (307 x 306)-2½-10. | 1.25 tin. | 0.50 tin. |
| 41. Pimientos and sweet peppers. | 50% 1942. | 2½-10. | 1.25 tin. | 0.50 tin. |

FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO PRICE ACT ARE CONSIDERED AS HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARS ADMINISTRATOR BOWLES

Defense of OPA policies by Price Administrator Chester Bowles and OPA concessions on court review high-lighted the House Banking and Currency Committee Hearings on extension of the Price Act during the past week. In the course of the same week various amendments were proposed by Senators designed to meet criticisms developed during the Senate Hearings on extension of the Act. A definite closing date for the House Hearings has not yet been announced, particularly since the House Committee proposes to hear testimony by Economic Stabilization Director Vinson.

Mr. Bowles told the House Committee that the OPA is preparing an amendment to modify the present court review provisions of the Act. The details of this amendment have not yet been announced. Testimony before the Committee by Richard H. Field, General Counsel of OPA, indicated, however, that the provisions on court review suggested by the Smith Committee (see INFORMATION LETTER No. 983, April 29, 1944) would not be followed to any substantial extent. Mr. Field strongly opposed the Smith Committee proposal on the grounds that review by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Emergency Court of Appeals would entail additional burdens on all parties and would throw doubt on the legality of a regulation held invalid by the Circuit Court.

Meanwhile, several Senators have proposed an amendment to the statutory provisions on court review. Senator Murray, Senator Mead, Senator Capper and Senator Wherry, are sponsoring an amendment prohibiting the use of any OPA appropriations to enforce compliance where a court finds that the price regulation does not allow a generally fair and equitable operating margin, or that the price regulation forces changes in established business practices, or that the price regulation was issued without advising and consulting with standing industry advisory committees. In addition, the same prohibition would apply to enforcement of rationing orders where the court finds that the ration order does not provide for distribution through the usual and established trade channels or that the order was issued without consulting with a standing industry advisory committee.

Other amendments proposed include an amendment by Senator McClellan to provide that no maximum price for any agricultural commodity shall be

less than a price which will provide a return to the farmers equal to the cost of production plus a fair and equitable margin of profit. This amendment further would require that any maximum price for any commodity manufactured or processed in whole or in substantial part from any agricultural commodity shall not be less than the cost of processing plus a fair and equitable margin of profit both to the processors and to the farmers. In connection with farm prices, Senator Bankhead has proposed an amendment which would increase the support price provisions for farm products under the Steagall Act from 90 per cent of parity to 95 per cent of parity. The amendment would make the 95 per cent support price applicable to all commodities for which public announcement of a support price program has been made under the Steagall Act.

Senator Wherry has proposed a further amendment that maximum prices shall not be increased or decreased at any one trade level without consideration of all trade levels involved in the production, handling, and distribution of a commodity. The amendment also requires corresponding increases or decreases in all trade levels to maintain accepted trade practices and price structures. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent any one group from being squeezed by price increases or unduly benefited by price decreases.

The main portion of Price Administrator Bowles' testimony and of other OPA witnesses was devoted to answering specific questions on specific situations which had been brought to the attention of the various Committee members.

Canned Carrot Pack for 1943

The pack of canned carrots in 1943 totaled 2,813,196 actual cases as compared with 2,167,532 actual cases in 1942. The following table, compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, presents the detail of the 1943 carrot pack by States and can sizes:

| State | 24/2 | 24/2 1/2 | 6/10 | Misc. Tin | Glass (doz. per case) | Misc. | Total |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|-----------|
| New York | 48,853 | | 94,368 | | 76,580 | | 219,801 |
| Maryland | 23,628 | | 8,115 | | | | 31,743 |
| Michigan | 40,361 | | 28,198 | | 5,758 | 3,553 | 75,870 |
| Wisconsin | 119,396 | 23,355 | 235,669 | 30,213 | 98,480 | | 507,113 |
| Utah | 21,745 | | 31,956 | | 27,653 | | 81,354 |
| Washington and Oregon | 90,187 | | 272,112 | 20,922 | 245,002 | 170 | 637,963 |
| Other States | 304,049 | | 187,853 | | 787,450 | | 1,259,352 |
| Total | 648,180 | 23,355 | 836,271 | 60,135 | 1,221,523 | 3,723 | 2,813,196 |

Officers of Northwest Cannery

Following are the officers of the Northwest Cannery Association elected for 1944:

President: Arthur L. Reiling, Birds Eye-Snyder Division of General Foods Corp., Hillsboro, Oregon.

Vice Presidents: I. H. Moorhouse, Olympia Canning Company, Olympia, Washington; O. E. Snider, Blue Lake Producers Cooperative, Salem, Oregon.

Secretary-treasurer: Clayton L. Long, Portland, Oregon.

Support Price for Lima Beans Increased in Three States

The support price of lima beans for processing has been increased \$5 a ton in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania by WFA.

The new support prices per ton which will apply in the three States are as follows: New York, \$100; New Jersey, \$125; Pennsylvania, \$100. The State Conservation Committees in the three States, however, will establish price differentials for various grades of lima beans grown for processing.

The \$5 per ton increase in the support prices for lima beans in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, was found necessary to bring the support levels in these three States in line with the support prices previously announced for the neighboring States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Tomato and Bean Purchase and Resale Forms Now Available

The Commodity Credit Corporation's offer to purchase and resell tomatoes and beans for processing (subsidy payments) was extended by Amendment 9, to include processing during January and February, 1944. Cannery who are eligible to receive subsidy payments under this amendment of the offer, may now make their applications for final settlement. The forms to be used for this application are now available and may be obtained by writing to the War Food Administration, Office of Distribution, Fruit and Vegetable Section, Washington, D. C.

Fresh Citrus Committee Named

An industry advisory committee composed of 9 Florida, California and Texas citrus growers and shippers has been named by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration. The committee will confer with officials of both agencies on various problems arising in the fresh citrus industry during the 1944-45 season and will make recommendations and supply information to both WFA and OPA in regard to the government's fresh citrus programs.

Membership of the group, which will be known as the Fresh Citrus Industry Advisory Committee, is composed of the following:

R. D. Keene, R. D. Keene, Inc., Winter Garden, Fla.; J. J. Parrish, Nevins Fruit Co., Inc., Titusville, Fla.; A. Vernon Saurman, Clearwater Growers Assn., Clearwater, Fla.; Romer R. Johnson, American Fruit Growers, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; J. A. Steward, Mutual Orange Distributors, Redlands, Calif.; F. R. Wilcox, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Los Angeles, Calif.; G. O. McDaniel, G. O. McDaniel Co., Edcouch, Tex.; R. B. McLeish, Rio Grande Valley Citrus Exchange, Weslaco, Tex.; and Charles A. Rogers, Zulfar and Rogers, Alamo, Tex.

W. G. Meal, chief of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the War Food Administration's Office of Distribution, is government chairman of the committee.

Canned Milk Committee

Appointment of an Evaporated and Condensed Milk Industry Committee to confer with the Office of Price Administration on problems arising from price control in that industry was announced May 17 by that pricing agency. The following are the members of this committee:

C. B. George, Food Products Cooperative, Marion, Indiana.

P. L. Haymes, United Milk Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

P. G. Kinzer, Carnation Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

W. T. Nardin, Pet Milk Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

D. F. Norton, Nestles Milk Products, Inc., New York, New York.

Walter Page, Midland Cooperative Dairy Assoc., New York, New York.

George W. Ruppel, Consolidated Badger Cooperative, Shawano, Wisconsin.

T. E. Ryan, The Quaker Maid Company, Inc., New York, New York.

R. S. Walts, Consolidated Dairy Products Co., Seattle, Washington.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REVISES MEMORANDUM TO BOARDS

Occupational Deferment Determination Largely Vested in Local Boards

The National Selective Service has issued a revision of Part VI of its memorandum to local boards which was printed on page 8220 of last week's INFORMATION LETTER. The revision, which may be of great importance to canners, provides that the "List of Essential Activities" should be used by Selective Service System agencies as a guide and should be considered in occupational classification matters along with all other available information. At present, local boards are warranted in determining that registrants engaged in many activities not contained on this list are engaged in activities in support of the national health, safety or interest and it is the responsibility of the local board to make such determination. Consideration for occupational deferments may be given on a local basis to registrants engaged in activities which are related to food and other services or endeavors required for the preservation and effectiveness of the life of a nation at war, the revision states.

The full text of the revision of Part VI follows and supplants the text of Part VI that was published in last week's LETTER:

Part VI—Special Policies and Procedures

1. Determination of the status of a registrant with respect to an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest.—It is the function of the local board, except as otherwise provided in Part II of this memorandum, to determine the status of a registrant with respect to an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety

or interest. The information contained in the List of Essential Activities prepared by the War Manpower Commission and attached to this memorandum is used by the United States Employment Service in connection with the recruitment, transfer, and placement of workers. The activities contained in this list represent on a national basis the most important activities in war production and in support of the national health, safety or interest. The List of Essential Activities should be used by the agencies of the Selective Service System as a guide and should be considered in occupational classification matters along with all other available information. Under present circumstances, local boards are warranted in determining that registrants engaged in many activities not contained on this list are engaged in activities in support of the national health, safety or interest and it is the responsibility of the local board to make this determination. For the guidance of the local board, consideration for occupational deferments may be given on a local basis to registrants engaged in activities which are related to utilities, food, clothing, fuel, housing, health, safety and other services or endeavors required for the preservation and effectiveness of the life of a nation at war.

Council of Governors Called to Take Up Manpower Problems

The Council of State Governments has called a meeting of the governors of Middle Atlantic and Southeastern Seaboard States or their representatives in Raleigh, North Carolina, for Friday, May 26. The purpose of the meeting is to arrive at an agreement which will facilitate the interstate movement and return of agricultural and seasonal processing workers this coming summer and fall. A similar agreement was reached among some of the States last year. It is hoped to continue last year's agreement and to extend it to other States. The War Manpower Commission was largely instrumental in initiating the call for the meeting.

Invitations have been extended to the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

California Sardine Production

A comparison of production figures for the 1943-1944 season with five previous seasons, has been made by the California Sardine Products Institute. This comparative data is presented in the following table prepared by the Institute, in which the packs are expressed in terms of cases of ovals and equivalent containers:

| Pack season | Districts | | | Totals Cases |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Northern Cases | Central Cases | Southern Cases | |
| 1938-1939 | 224,112 | 1,063,363 | 1,286,301 | 2,573,776 |
| 1939-1940 | 286,639 | 1,763,401 | 1,084,928 | 3,134,968 |
| 1940-1941 | 288,413 | 1,219,846 | 1,608,267 | 3,116,486 |
| 1941-1942 | 834,709 | 2,429,804 | 1,870,601 | 5,135,114 |
| 1942-1943 | 413,165 | 1,418,033 | 1,862,073 | 3,693,271 |
| 1943-1944 | 425,487 | 1,562,641 | 1,161,750 | 3,149,778 |

WFA Reports on Occupancy of Cold Storage Freezer Space

The 1943-44 seasonal peak in freezer-space occupancy appears to be past, according to the War Food Administration's report on occupancy of U. S. public cold-storage space as of May 1. However, the 1944 seasonal peak in cooler-space occupancy still lies ahead, it was stated.

According to the report, freezer occupancy was 85 per cent, down from 92 per cent two months earlier, whereas cooler occupancy increased from 74 per cent on March 1 to 82 per cent on May 1.

Relaxation of the freezer stringency is in part a result of WFA orders intended to reduce stocks of frozen and cold pack fruits and vegetables and frozen poultry by 20 per cent, so as to make room for 1944 production. Actually, the report shows, reductions in holdings during the two months ended May 1 amounted to 30 per cent for frozen and cold pack fruits and vegetables and 41 per cent for frozen poultry.

WFA's food storage program includes:

1. Getting out of cold storage the products that do not require it, and using low-temperature space only for products that require it.
2. Speeding up processing, to cut down the time processed products need remain in cold storage.
3. Preventing reservation of empty space for future needs.
4. Forcing removal from storage of excess stocks of frozen fruits, vegetables, and poultry.
5. Conducting a program of making space convertible from "cooler" (32°-50° F.) to "freezer" (31° and below), and vice versa.
6. Restricting the storage period for all commodities to 10 months.

War Contracts Price Adjustment Board Exempts Fresh Foods from Renegotiation; Exemption Applications for Standard Articles

The War Contracts Price Adjustment Board continued the renegotiation exemption of fresh and frozen foods, granted under the former Renegotiation Act, by announcing on May 10 that fresh and frozen foods were exempted under the discretionary authority granted to the Board by the new Renegotiation Act. The reason for the exemption, which is the same as the original exemption (See INFORMATION LETTER No. 964, December 11, 1943, page 7977), is that these foods are perishable and that the profits under

TYPE SIZE FOR SUBSTANDARD LEGENDS ON FOOD LABELS

Federal specifications for the style and size type for printing substandard legends on canned foods are given on pages 12 and 13 of the N.C.A. Manual for Canned Food Labels.

The language of the specifications is correct, but the "examples" of the substandard labels as printed in the manual, were in Cheltenham bold *extra condensed* caps instead of Cheltenham bold *condensed* caps.

The regulations for the imprinting of a substandard fill of container legend are the same as those for substandard quality legends as to style and size of type and size of border.

The following is a reproduction of the official specifications and correct reproduction of the proper style and size of type for containers under one pound in weight and those one pound and over:

For Containers under 1 pound net weight

Line 1: 12-point type, Cheltenham bold condensed caps.
Line 2: 8-point type, Cheltenham bold condensed caps.

BELOW STANDARD IN QUALITY

GOOD FOOD—NOT HIGH GRADE

For Containers 1 pound or over net weight

Line 1: 14-point type, Cheltenham bold condensed caps.
Line 2: 10-point type, Cheltenham bold condensed caps.

BELOW STANDARD IN QUALITY

GOOD FOOD—NOT HIGH GRADE

Such statement is enclosed within lines, not less than 6 points in width, forming a rectangle. Such statement, with enclosing lines, is on a strongly contrasting, uniform background, and is so placed as to be easily seen when the name of the food or any pictorial representation thereof is viewed, where

ever such name or representation appears so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase.

A complete and detailed discussion of the imprinting of Substandard legends appears on page 12 of the N.C.A. "Manual for Canned Food Labels."

tion will not be granted by the Board where a "significant segment" of the industry made excessive profits in 1942 unless it is shown that excessive profits were not made in 1943. This policy apparently only refers to applications for exemptions for 1943 fiscal years.

The Board further announced that all applications for exemption of standard commercial articles relating to fiscal years ending on or before July 1, 1944, must be filed with the Board on or before June 1, 1944.

The list of frozen and fresh vegetables exempted by the Board was published in the December 11 LETTER.